"For God and Country.

Cloister of the Colonies. Washington Memorial Chapel. Patriots' Hall. Tower and Library

"No spot on earth—not the plains of Marathon, nor the passes of Sempach, nor the place of the Bastile, nor the dykes of Holland, nor the moors of England—is so sacred in the history of the struggle for human liberty as Valley Forge."

—CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY.

The Washington Chapel Chronicle

Valley Forge.

A MONTHLY RECORD OF RELIGION AND PATRIOTISM.

THE REV. W. HERBERT BURK, Editor and Publisher. The Defenders' Gate, Valley Forge.

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Greeting.

In assuming the responsibility for the publication of the Washington Chapel Chronicle the Rector appeals to its friends for their support and encouragement.

For his own part he has definite plans for the present and hopes for the future. The first are, briefly, these:

1. The Chronicle in the Subscribers' Hands.

As far as he is able every subscriber will receive every month's issue. To do this he asks for the help of the subscribers. If YOU miss a single copy, please send a postal to the publisher with your name and address and the simple statement, "Such and such an issue missing." Not only will you receive another copy but an investigation will be made to see WHY you failed to secure your copy.

2. The Chronicle will be published Regularly.

After the 15th of June the Chronicle will appear regularly. That is, it will be in the hands of the subscribers within three days from the fifteenth of each month.

3. Receipts for Subscriptions will be Mailed.

In order that you may be sure that your subscription has been received and prop-

erly registered a receipt will be mailed stating that your name and address as on the receipt have been registered on the mailing list.

These may be small things, but they mean much to both subscriber and publisher.

4. Old Features to be Continued.

The publication of the George C. Thomas Orderly Book and the Woodman Letters, both of which have aroused so much interest, will be continued until both have been published in full. The notes concerning the Chapel, the Valley Forge Museum of American History and the Washington Memorial Library, will be continued, as well as notes on the history of Valley Forge.

5. New Features will be Added.

First and foremost will be the addition of a new department, "The Men of Valley Forge." In this will appear from time to time brief biographies of the men who composed the army at Valley Forge. These will be the work of their descendants or of the editor. Great care will be used in the preparation of these sketches and corrections will be gladly made, for accuracy will be sought at any cost, for accuracy means justice to the memory of the departed hero and to his family.

Another new department will be that of "The Patriotic Societies." This is a journal of patriotism, and in this county there are great bodies of men and women working for the maintenance, diffusion and development of the spirit of patriotism. But there is no correlation of their work. Few know of anything that any other organization is doing, and yet all are working toward one goal. The Editor plans to carry to all these bodies the contributions which their co-patriots are making to the great cause in which they are enlisted.

Is this enough?

Frankly, the Editor sees a great possibility for the Chronicle. But he sees, too, the painful steps and slow by which he must rise to the great opportunities, so he asks your patience, your sympathy, your help, but above all your forgiveness if he offend, or falter, or fail.

"Men of Valley Forge."

ALDEN, ROGER. Roger Alden, a great-grandson of John Alden, was born in Lebanon, Conn., Feb. 11, 1754. When only nineteen he graduated from Yale College. He was made Adjutant in the 5th Conn. Regt. Jan. 1, 1777. On the 13th of July he was made Brigade Major to General Huntingdon, a position he held throughout the time of the encampment at Valley Forge. He is mentioned in Wheedon's Orderly Book in the orders of January 6th, 19th, February 1st and 13th, as the Brigade Major for the following day. On the 15th of June, four days before the evacuation of Valley Forge, he became Captain Lieutenant in the 2nd Connecticut Regiment, and was promoted to the office of Captain on the first of September in the following year. He became Aide-de-camp to General Huntingdon April 1, 1781. Ater the war he lived for awhile at Meadville, Pa., but on January 20, 1825, he was made Military Storekeeper of the U. S. A.—a position which he held to the time of his death, November 5, 1836.

The New Jersey State Panel.

The New Jersey State Panel has not been made, as the whole ceiling must be studied in detail before the first piece of wood is cut. The panel must be made to take its place in the ceiling and for this the workmen must have accurate figures and details. It is hoped to have the Panel on exhibition before the visitors begin to come in large numbers to Valley Forge.

"Freedom may come quickly in robes of peace, or after ages of conflict and war; but come it will, and abide it will—so long as the principles by which it was acquired are held sacred."—Everett.

At Valley Forge.

A Sermon Preached on Washington's Birthday, February 22, 1913, in Washington Memorial Chapel, Valley Forge, by Bishop Garland.

(Continued.)

It is truly said that Washington lost more battles than he won, but he kept his army together and resisted his enemy under adverse conditions that no other general ever experienced. He did it by his steady perseverance, his unwavering faith, his devotion to his country's interests. He emphasized in all the actions of life the character of one of true manliness.

With the successful ending of the Revolution his desire to return to private life was overruled, and twice he was unanimously elected as President.

In these days of our good roads movement it is interesting to recall that he was the first to project the chain of internal improvements across the Allegheny Mountains, which opened the way to our western empire. Before the war (in 1774) he secured the passage of an act (in Virginia) to improve the navigation of the Potomac. After the war he became the President of the C. & O. Canal. Though little was then done townards carrying out that project the Government constructed the first great highway across the Alleghenies—the "national road" leading from Cumberland to Wheeling.

Through all his public career Washington made no claims on his country. His success was never stimulated by the applause of men; maligned in war and peace, yet the children of those who so treated him call him blessed, and his memory will be revered from generation to generation.

To-day his life calls every patriot to noble service. Specially he calls to us as Churchmen; we who like him as inscribed on this memorial Font are:

Members of Christ.

Children of God.

Inheritors of the Kingdom of Heaven.

With him we have a community of interest in God's earthly kingdom, as well as in His heavenly kingdom. May our citizenship here be as self-sacrificing as his, and our citizenship in heaven remind us that God expects us to live in dependence on Him, and in consecration of the service of life.

Every patriot will agree that a memorial of General Washington should be erected at Valley Forge. But when the nation and state are endeavoring to preserve this historic ground, it is also fitting that here we should erect a Church. Without minimizing the great service of patriots brought up in other communions, and remembering with gratitude here the service of Rev. Andrew Hunter, the Presbyterian minister, yet looking back on our Revolutionary history there are special reasons why we schould erect here an Episcopal Church. When we think of Churchmen like Patrick Henry, who sounded the keynote of the Revolution in old St. John's Church, Richmond; of Randolph, President of the first Continental Congress; of Richard Henry Lee, who introduced the resolution of Independence; of Francis Hopkinson, secretary of the Congress; of Paul Revere, the hero of New England; and then remember that among the churchmen of his day Washington was the noblest patriot of them all, who will deny that it is our duty to build here a worthy memorial to him? Our Church is interwoven with the history of the nation. The sons of four of the clergy, George Ross, Cæsar Rodney, Samuel Chase and Hooper of North Carolina, were signers of the Declaration of Independence. The majority of those men who affixed their signatures to that historic document were members of this Church of ours.

Time would fail one to mention the number of distinguished churchmen in Pennsylvania (like Franklin and Morris) whose lives and fortunes were given to the cause of freedom. But as a star shining with a brightness beyond all others is Washington, representing in his person the patriotism, the devotion, the self sacrifice of the nation, and all should esteem it an honor to aid in this work.

In addition to this we should treasure

the heritage of the past. Some Philadelphians pride themselves on the facts that in that city the Continental Congress met, the Declaration of Independence was born, the provisional Government was established, the Constitution adopted. They tell us: "Here Washington was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army; here he served as first President of the United States; in this vicinity many notable battles were fought—and it was discipline and training at Valley Forge that prepared for ultimate victory; in Independence Hall Washington made his farewell address to the American people." Every word of it it true. But what memorial is there of it, what have we done to show our gratitude and devotion? We cannot prove it by the buildings erected in the days of our ancestors, nor show our appreciation by their self-sacrifice. The Washington monument unveiled in Fairmount Park by President McKinley in 1897 was the result of a movement started in 1811, and it took over seventy years to raise enough money for it.

Every visitor who makes a pilgrimage to Richmond stops in admiration, and for meditation, before that beautiful statue of Washington surrounded by Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, Thomas Nelson, George Mason, Andrew Lewis and John Marshall —the seven Virginia immortals—all members of this Church; a magnificent memorial erected at a cost of $260,000.

And here in Pennsylvania, on this sacred spot where thousands laid down their lives, and the bitterest sufferings were willingly endured, we have allowed this memorial to remain unfinished. Surely the patriotic spirit of our forefathers would be ashamed of our neglect!

In these windows we may read Washington's valedictory prayer for the people of the United States: "I commend the interests of our dearest country to the protection of Almighty God, and those who have the superintendence of them to His holy keeping." To be true to the spirit of that prayer we need here a Church.

Some say there is no need of a Church here because there will always be but a small congregation. But already in a few years work there are ninety communicants connected with the parish, and over ninety children in the two Sunday schools. Besides this over 28,000 visitors were in this Chapel during the past twelve months, and the number will steadily increase from year to year. But I take issue with them on other grounds. Even if there never would be a congregation, I maintain that it is our duty to erect here a worthy memorial, and none can be so needful, useful and fitting as a house of God, where on this sacred soil men and women in silent worship, prayer and meditation may thank God for all the mercies of the past, and ask Him to protect our country and ever have us "in His holy keeping."

More people are in this Chapel in a year than in the average large city church. Not all to hear sermons, but all to receive inspiration and breathe the atmosphere of loving devotion and worship.

But again I need hardly remind you that on this historic spot every man who believes in God and in his country must resent any appeal to numbers. It was not a large army that gathered here; but their training, their preparation, their character, their endurance, the righteousness of their cause, their faith in God and country, made them the backbone of the Revolution, and the savers of the nation. And I doubt not that in the days to come when other crises arise this nation will never appeal in vain to those who love this sacred spot, and come here anon to meditate and worship, to pray and praise, to drink in inspiration and courage, and learn that no matter how dark the night, how hard the struggle of life, to those who love and labor for God and country, the darkest hour tells of a coming dawn.

The nation that does not cherish its heroes is poor indeed, and from the bottom of our hearts we should pity the man whose partiotism died with his forefathers! But in living memory of that past, with a faith that is resplendent, and a

patriotism that cannot and dare not fail, we will here by the guidance of Divine Providence build a House of God, as a loving memorial to our greatest citizen. To all the generations to come it will sound a "call to arms' for the protection of those foundation principles on which Christianity is based and on which alone our national destiny is secure. But it will be a call in the name of the King of Peace—to a life of devotion, a life of sacrifice, a life of service, to preserve that heritage of peace which is our birthright, as we reap to-day the harvest that the dead have sown on this historic spot.

AT VALLEY FORGE.

To Valley Forge the patriots came
Over paths tracked by their bleeding feet,
The thousands buried here proclaim
They would suffer death but not defeat.

Here kneeling on this sacred hill
Surrounded by the heroic dead,
We pray that God our lives may fill
With the love for which the patriots bled.

In memory of our Washington,
And of all his brave and noble band
Lord God of Hosts lead Thou us on
To live for Thee and our Fatherland.

T. J. G.

February 22, 1913.

The following is the inscription on the screen:

To the Glory of God
in honor of
General George Washington,
Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army,
and his Brigadier Generals at Valley Forge,
and in Memory of
Samuel Swift
and
Mary Ann Swift, his wife,
This Pew Screen is given by their Daughters,
Elizabeth Swift,
Sarah Swift Zulich,
February 22, 1912.

The dedication of the screen was foled by a delightful reception in the Parish House given by Mrs. Zulich and Miss Swift. Mrs. Emma Hibbs was in charge of the arrangements and her management not only gave pleasure to the guests, but called forth warm words of praise.

The members of the Chapel and all true Americans rejoice over this beautiful memorial, so full of historic associations, and Valley Forge is richer for this generous gift of Mrs. Zulich and Miss Swift.

The National Arch.

Work on the National Arch is steadily progressing. A great quantity of the cut granite is already on the ground, ready to be set in place, and more is on the way. The work is being done with care as befits a monument of such a character. It will be several months before the arch is completed, as it is to be sixty feet nine inches in height. The opening is to be twenty-one feet high and thirty-two feet nine inches wide. The material is Milford pink granite.

A Valley Forge Order.

The Rev. John S. Littell, D. D., of St. James' Church, Keene, N. H., has sent a photographic copy of an order issued to his ancestor, Captain Littell, by General Washington. It is one more contribution to the fuller history of Valley Forge, and we are glad to print it in full.

Head Quarters
Valley Forge
March 10th, 1778.

Sir.

Extend your picket across the bridge with a patrol on the Norristown Road as far as the King of Prussia tavern, with orders to bring in all strangers unable to give a good account of themselves, also persons found loitering near the lines, such arrests to be immediately reported to Genl. Varnum.

Go. Washington,
Commander.

To
Capt. Littell.

Washington Memorial Chapel,
Valley Forge, Pa.

THE REV. W. HERBERT BURK, B. D.
RECTOR

Residence, The Defenders' Gate, Valley Forge.
Port Kennedy, Telephone, 34.

Mr. Charles Wells Walker,
Vestry's Warden,
Devon, Pa.

Mr. Frank Quigg,
Rector's Warden,
Port Kennedy, Pa.

Mr. Charles Wells Walker, Treasurer,
Devon, Pa.

Mr. S. Col. Summerill, Secretary,
Port Kennedy, Pa.

Mr. Leslie Jefferis,
Treasurer of the Building Fund,
Bridgeport, Pa.

Mr. Clayland Stephens Walker,
Treasurer of the Cemetery,
Centreville, Pa.

VESTRYMEN.

Mr. Edward H. Binns, Mr. Thomas H Dobson, Gen. B. F. Fisher, Mr. Nathan B. Hughes, Mr. Leslie Jefferis, Mr. Frank Quigg, Mr. S. Col. Summerill, Mr. Clayland Stephens Walker, Mr. Charles Wells Walker.

Miss Mary M. Hibbs, Chorister.

Chapel Telephones—3514 and 18L,
Port Kennedy.

Sundays.

10.45 A. M. Service and Sermon.
2.30 P. M. Sunday School and Bible Classes.
3.45 P. M. Service and Sermon.
Holy Communion, First Sunday.
The Parish House, King-of-Prussia:
9 A. M. Sunday School and Bible Classes.
7.30 P. M. Service and Sermon.
Saints' Days, 9.30 A. M. Holy Communion.

Calendar.

APRIL.

20. Fourth Sunday after Easter.
25. St. Mark's Day. 9.30 a. m., Holy Communion.
27. Fifth Sunday after Easter.
28. Rogation Day. 9.30 a. m., Litany.
29. Rogation Day. 9.30 a. m., Litany.
30. Rogation Day. 9.30 a. m., Litany.

MAY.

1. Ascension Day.
7.30, Holy Communion.
King-of-Prussia.
7.30 p. m. Service and Sermon.
4. Sunday after Ascension.
5. 8 p. m., meeting of the Vestry.
7. 2.30 p. m., meeting of the Washington Chapel Guild.
11. Whitsunday.
12. Monday in Whitsun-week.
9.30 a. m., Holy Communion.
13. Tuesday in Whitsun-week.
9.30 a. m., Holy Communion.

The Commander-in-Chief's Door.

Miss Balch is planning to have the Commander-in-Chief's Door dedicated before June. The lock is being made in Paris, and the other hardware in this country. Mr. G. Gerald Evans, of Philadelphia, is making the door. It will bear the arms of the thirteen States and the seal of the Colonial Dames of America.

The North Carolina Bay.

There is a movement on foot to erect the "North Carolina Bay" in the "Cloister of the Colonies." Members of patriotic societies in the State have the matter under consideration, and it is hoped that the money required can be raised by their united efforts. There ought to be no difficulty in arousing enough interest to carry the work to a speedy completion.

"Washington knew no other aim than the good of his country, and in the hour of his country's poverty he refused all personal emolument for his service."—Bancroft.

History of Valley Forge.

BY HENRY WOODMAN.

Norristown Herald and Free Press, Sept. 4, 1850.

LETTER XVII.

In this letter I hope to bring to a conclusion the greater part of the account I shall give of the encampment. Much more might be added, as I have heard many other things related that would be worthy of notice—particularly the kindness and compassion with which the poor soldiers were treated by many of the inhabitants of the neighborhood—how they were often supplied with food and other necessaries by the charity of the people, and their wants administered to as far as ability was afforded. If necessary I would give the names of many benevolent females, at the houses of whom some of the general officers were quartered, preparing for the hungry guards, after exposure during the night, a comfortable breakfast in the morning, and furnishing them with stockings and other necessary articles, in their tried situations, to protect them from the cold; but to particularize them and their charitable acts, would exceed the limits of the design I had in view at the commencement of the work. I shall, therefore, pass by the most of them. Among them there are a few that I shall slightly notice. These are Sarah Walker, Elizabeth Stephens, Priscilla Stephens, Margaret Beaver, Elizabeth Moore and Jane Moore. The two first were dead before my time; the four last all died between the years 1812 and 1820. I mention these not because there were no others worthy of a place or notice here, but merely to inform my readers that I once remember to have seen the four last meet together, about thirty years after the campaign, and although they fought not their "battles o'er again," yet they found much exercise for their conversational powers, in discoursing of the events at the time of the campaign; and although nearly forty-two years have elapsed since that time, yet the lively interest I took in listening to them is still fresh in my memory.

I shall now proceed to give some notice of a few persons who were here during the time, who have since risen to eminence in political affairs, and filled important offices in civil government. The biographies of many of these are too well known to need a repetition in a work like this. The account of them will, therefore, be very brief. Among these are two persons, who, on account of the important stations they have since filled, and some other circumstances known to the most of of the American people, which have rendered them very notorious, viz: The death of the one, and the subsequent dishonorable life and neglected death of the other; on this account these two individuals will be first noticed. These were Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr—the former, one of the aids of the Commander-in-Chief, and his reputed privy counsellor; the latter commanded a regiment attached to General Varnum's brigade. Of others that were there a few only among the many can be enumerated. Among these were Colonel Trumbull, more generally known as one of the first historical painters in the United States; he was also one of the aids of the Commander-in-Chief, and with Hamilton and other aids, were stationed near and at headquarters. —Timothy Pickering, since extensively known in the National Cabinet and the House of Representatives; George Clinton, since Vice President of the United States; Henry Dearborn, Secretary of War during the administration of Thomas Jefferson, and Commander-in-Chief of the army at the commencement of the war of 1812, and since Minister to Portugal; Joseph Hiester, Governor of Pennsylvania, elected in the year 1820; Richard Peters, District Judge of the United States Court for the District of Pennsylvania; Thomas Forrest, a member of Congress, for the city and county of Philadelphia, in the 17th and 18th Congresses; Thos. Blount,

of North Carolina, a member of Congress, elected to a seat in the house during the early part of the administration of Washington, and successively re-elected during the administrations of Adams, Jefferson and Madison, until the time of his death, which occurred at Washington during the early part of the year 1812—and many others whose names I might mention, and others that I have forgotten, and, therefore, let them pass without any further observation. In noticing the names of the above persons, commissioned officers of the army only were taken into view. Among the privates there were no doubt many who have since risen to eminence in public life, who were unknown even by name to many of the inhabitants of the place.—But there is one individual who was here as a private soldier in the infantry, suffering in common with his companions in arms, all the hardships and deprivations that have so often been described, who has since risen to one of the highest gifts in the power of the Chief Magistrate of the nation to bestow. I mean John Marshall, late Chief Justice of the United States. I was once informed by John Moore, who owned the land on which the fort bearing his name was erected, and who always resided on the same farm, and at the time of the campaign must have been more than twenty-one years of age—that during the time James Madison, since President of the United States, was there a private soldier in a troop of cavalry, that he had often seen him during the time. Not having in my possession any biography of James Madison, and having no recollection of ever having in all the accounts I have read of him, seen any mention made of his having, at any time during the contest, entered the service of the Continental army, I do not state this as a positive fact. My informant was a man of credibility, but he might have been mistaken in regard to the person. I heard him mention the circumstance during the canvass of the Presidential election of 1812, between James Madison and Dewitt Clinton.

Another Battle Flag Relic.

Mr. Reginald L. Hart has added to his intensely interesting collection in the Musuem a fragment of the battle flag carried by the 13th Regiment, Maine Volunteers, in the last expedition of General Banks in Texas in the spring of 1864. The fragment bears the letters "E. V.—the last of Maine and the first of Volunteers.

Our Flag Collection now includes the following:

War of the Revolution. The Flag of the Commander-in-Chief of the American Army; loaned by Miss Lovell.

The Mexican War: A fragment of a Battle flag presented by General Charles Thomas to Mrs. Louis W. Read. The gift of Miss Nina B. Read.

The Civil War: The Flag of the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, presented by Mr. James McGlathery, late Flag Lieut. U. S. N.

Fragment of the flag of the 13th Regiment, Maine Volunteers. Presented by Mr. Reginald L. Hart.

Spanish-American War: Flag of Admiral Sampson's Flagship, New York. Presented by Dr. Raymond Spear, U. S. N.

Part of Spanish Flag from Morro Castle, presented by Dr. Raymond Spear, U. S. N.

Captured Spanish Battle flag, presented by Dr. Raymond Spear, U. S. N.

Campaign Flag, Clay and Frelinghuysen, presented by Miss Nina B. Read and Dr. Alfred H. Read.

Another Memorial Door.

The last of the Chapel Doors has been reserved for the Pennsylvania Chapter of the "Society of the Daughters of the Founders and Patriots of America." Mrs. Sara Patterson Snowden Mitchell, the chairman, wrote to the Rev. Mr. Burk on the second of April asking for the reservation of this memorial. The Society expects to dedicate the Door within the next year.

"God, who gave us life, gave us liberty at the same time."—Jefferson.